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tory as well as to those particularly concerned with the problems of modern India. Rural India is just emerging from the stage of village economy, with barter more important than cash transactions and with occupations largely determined by status, and with custom stronger than contract and competition. The caste system, with its curious economic restrictions and inconsistencies, offers many contrasts as well as some similarities to the medieval guilds, but the dominance of the merchant over the artificer, and the power of the petty capitalist in the developing organization, are features familiar to the student of European history.

The author believes in the vitality of many of the village industries, and suggests measures both technical and economic to strengthen them in the struggle with the "big business" which even in India now threatens to sweep the field.

CLIVE DAY.

PATTEN, S. N. *Culture and war*. (New York: Huebsch. 1916. Pp. 62. 60c.)

PORTER, E. C. and SLACK, A. J., editors. *Industrial America*. In Russian. (New York: American Russian Chamber of Commerce. Pp. 450. \$2.)

RODDY, H. J. *Physical and industrial geography of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania*. (Lancaster, Pa.: New Era Prtg. Co. 1916. Pp. vi, 113. 75c.)

TARIS, E. *La Russie et ses richesses*. (Paris: Roge. 1917. 4 fr.)

TRYON, R. M. *Household manufactures in the United States 1640-1860. A study in industrial history*. (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1917. Pp. xii, 413. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

WHITMAN, P. P. *Seattle, an industrial city. Showing development of eastern manufacturing centers and needs of Seattle*. (Seattle: Seattle Chamber of Commerce. 1916. Pp. 32.)

The Virgin Islands. A description of the commercial value of the Danish West Indies. (New York: National Bank of Commerce. 1917. Pp. 34.)

La legislazione di guerra. Conferenze tenute nell'anno 1915-16 dai Soci Augusto Graziani, Domenico Schiappoli, Enrico Presutti, Roberto de Ruggiero, Angelo Mariotti, Federico Celentano. (Napoli: Circolo Giuridico di Napoli. 1916. Pp. 278.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Land Tenure in the United States with Special Reference to Illinois. By CHARLES LESLIE STEWART. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. V, No. 3. (Urbana: University of Illinois. 1916. Pp. 135. 75 cents.)

Dr. Stewart tells us in the preface to his monograph that it is

based largely upon United States census statistics and explains the reasons why he has taken Illinois as a type study of land tenure. These reasons are the following:

(1) Its size and importance in the production of grain; (2) the variety of conditions in its agricultural economy; (3) its location in the great farming region of the Mississippi valley; (4) the ease of access its farmers have to large local markets as well as to other domestic and to foreign markets; and (5) the fact that, agriculturally, Illinois is neither an old nor a new state.

The scope of Dr. Stewart's work is indicated by the five chapters into which it is divided: A Sketch of Land Tenure in the United States; Tendencies in the Agricultural Economy of Illinois; Changes in Land Tenure in Illinois; A Description of Farm Operators in Illinois; The Relation of Tenure to Rural Economic and Social Conditions in Illinois. Special mention should be made of the many unusually clear maps illustrating statistical data. There are eighteen of these. The work is well planned and carefully executed, reflecting credit upon the author and upon Dr. Kinley, director of the economic seminar, under whose leadership the monograph was written. Special mention may be made of the caution in drawing conclusions from data and the absence of the catch-phrases made so familiar by agitators for land reform, who are not familiar with present facts of land tenure and have no knowledge of what is involved in their proposals.

This work ranks among the best of the monographic studies on the subject of land tenure in the United States. No startling results are reached, but no one should attempt to deal with the subject in a practical or scientific way without reading carefully this work.

It confirms the impression of the spread of tenancy and brings before us clearly some of the causes. One is high land values, making it possible for the land to support two classes of men—farmers and tenants. Probably it will generally be found that there is some connection in the United States between price of land and tenancy; but differences will be found traceable to the use made of the land. What is true of wheat and corn land will not hold to the same degree for dairy and fruit farms. Dr. Stewart also suggests that opportunities for hunting and fishing may exercise an influence in keeping the owners on the land. But we must always ask what tenancy means before we take any drastic position with respect to it. Sometimes it means a very good and desirable

thing and a certain amount of it will be included in any ideal system of land tenure. How often is tenancy merely a family affair, whereby the older generation affords opportunities to the younger generation! Dr. Stewart says, "When farmers retire, they usually rent their farms either to a relative by birth or marriage or to a trusted farmhand" (p. 21). This conclusion is borne out by investigations conducted by Professor K. L. Hatch, of the University of Wisconsin, who estimates that in Iowa county of Wisconsin over one half of the tenants belong to the families of the owners.

We are not warranted, however, by Dr. Stewart's monograph or by other facts known in thinking that tenancy as it exists in the United States gives no occasion for alarm. It is spreading and in many cases it produces serious evils, especially of a political and social kind. Schools and churches, for example, are not likely to be well supported by tenants who do not have a permanent stake in a community. Undoubtedly land is not likely to be so well cultivated by tenants, but Dr. Stewart is not able to give us many facts bearing on this subject. He points out the need of cost accounting studies to show the relative profitableness of various forms of tenure.

One question which deserves further attention is this: To what extent is the increase in tenancy due merely to increasing age of the country? As a new country grows older, those who have settled it likewise become older and must make way for the oncoming generation. It would be well to picture ideals showing to what extent tenancy ought to increase under wholesome and desirable conditions as the country grows older; and then to contrast the actual with the ideal.

There is little to criticise in Dr. Stewart's monograph. It is not a complete investigation and does not profess to be, and it is very cheap to criticise a writer for not doing what he did not undertake to do. The reviewer, however, thinks that the title is a misnomer and misleading. The author does not discuss land tenure in the United States with especial reference to Illinois, but he does discuss land tenure in Illinois and prefaces it with one chapter dealing with the United States as a whole. The author mentions also the fact that his plan is to carry on more field investigations than have as yet been conducted. These are desirable and urgently needed to bring out the significance of the statistical data revealed by the census.

In conclusion the reviewer expresses the hope that Dr. Stewart may continue the work which he has so well begun. The question of landed property is the great question of the twentieth century and an immense amount of work must be done by workers like Dr. Stewart before we shall be in a position to deal satisfactorily with the questions of land tenure as they become more and more pressing.

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Meat Situation in the United States. Part V. Methods and Cost of Marketing Live Stock and Meats. Report No. 113, Contribution from the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief. (Washington: United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary. 1916. Pp. 98.)

Early in 1914, a committee of seven investigators, headed by Dr. B. F. Galloway, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to study the economics of the meat situation. The committee made some investigations but did not report formally. At their suggestion, however, the United States Department of Agriculture undertook the preparation of five independent reports on different phases of the meat problem. These reports have been issued under the general title of the *Meat Situation* in five separate bulletins or parts.

Part I deals with the *Statistics of Live Stock, Meat Production and Consumption, Prices, and International Trade . . .*; part II, with *Live Stock Production in the Eleven Far Western Range States*; part III, with *Methods and Cost of Growing Beef Cattle in the Corn Belt . . .*; part IV, with *Utilization and Efficiency of Available American Feed Stuffs*; part V, with *Methods and Cost of Marketing Live Stock and Meats*. Each of these parts was written by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture and each report is complete in itself.

Part V purports to deal only with those phases of livestock and meat marketing "which bear most directly upon the economic aspects of the meat situation." It is in no wise a comprehensive or conclusive treatise although it does follow more or less closely for about ninety pages the devious trails of different kinds of livestock from grower to consumer. Most of the definite figures used were taken from various familiar sources.